

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8330

三月七日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1884.

二月九日

英華書院

[PRICE 2½ PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 31, MENGZHAO, French steamer, 1,278
Benois; Yokohama 26th August, Mails and
General—MENSAERIES MARITIMES.
September 1, OSSIFER, American man-of-war.
Commander J. J. McGlaser, United
States 23rd April, and Singapore 25th
August.

September 1, WILL-O-WISP, British str.,
166, F. Owston, Haiphong 29th August,
General—ORDER.

September 1, INGRAN, German steamer, 895,
J. R. Massmann, Nagasaki 27th August,
Coal—SIEMENS & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
1ST SEPTEMBER.
Hesperia, German str., for Newchwang.
Elba, German str., for Macao.

Scandinavia, British str., for Shanghai.
Nouvelle, British str., for Swatow.
Romana, Spanish str., for Manila.
G. Goutain, Ajiur ship, for Manila.
Anton, German str., for Haiphong.
Afshan, British str., for Yokohama.
Scandinavia, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

September 1, CENTAUR, German bark, for Hong
Kong.

September 1, ERIONIA, German steamer, for
Singapore.

September 1, AGAMEMNON, British steamer, for
Amoy.

September 1, C. T. HOM, British steamer, for
Bauklok.

September 1, HESPERIA, German steamer, for
Newchwang.

September 1, EISLA, German str., for Macao.

September 1, LADY HARDWOOD, British bark,
for New York.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
For Mouzinho, str., from Yokohama.—For
Hongkong—Moses William Portley, and son,
Richard Portley, 2 Japanese, 23 Chinese,
and 27 Indians. For Singapore—4 Indians
For Marseilles—10 Japanese.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Ingrain* reports left
Nagasaki on the 27th August, and had South
and SW. wind up to the Izuomis; thence
moderate wind and fine weather to port.

NEW CHINWANG SHIPPING.

July 27, Hildi Maria, German bark, from Amoy.
27, Chelsoo, British str., from Chelsoo.
27, Calutung, Amur str., from Chelsoo.
28, Hesau, Amur str., from Amoy.

August 1, Christine Nilson, Amur str., from Tientien.
2, Greatland, British str., from Tientien.
3, Hildi Maria, British str., from Chelsoo.
5, Little, British str., from Tientien.
7, Chateaubriand, British str., from Nagasaki.
7, Fochill, British str., from Tientien.
7, Fuiling, British str., from Tientien.
7, Hesperia, German str., from Chelsoo.
7, Polyphymia, German str., from Swatow.
7, Olympia, German str., from Shanghai.
July 28, Kung-pai, Amur str., for Chelsoo.
30, Chintung, American str., for Chelsoo.

30, Hildi Maria, German str., for Chelsoo.

30, Hesau, Amur str., from Amoy.

30, Kung-pai, Amur str., for Chelsoo.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
FREIGHTERS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS, SUNDRIES,
And
GENERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPTTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 123

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matters should be
addressed "The Editor" and those in business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written in one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions should be sent
to the same period will be continued until
otherwise notified.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1884.

In Saturday's Gazette was published a return
showing the expenditure incurred for several
years on behalf of destitutes, male and
female, during their stay in the Tung-wa
Hospital and on their being sent to their
native countries. This forms one of a series
of documents setting out the accounts of the
Tung-wa Hospital and of the Po Leung
Kuk, the Society for the protection of
Women and Children. The so-called desti-
tutes, that is, persons who have been
prevented from emigrating on the ground
that they were kidnapped or for other
reasons, seem to have been sent by the Po
Leung Kuk to the Tung-wa Hospital, and the
expenses of their maintenance there and of
their return to their native places, to have
been paid by the last-named institution.
The expenses of the Po Leung Kuk have
averaged for the five years of its existence
less than \$300 a year, which has gone in
the payment of detectives, informers, and
one maid-servant. Its receipts were originally
derived from subscriptions by the directors
and by one firm, but this source of revenue
has now entirely disappeared and the sole
responsible year came from the Government,
which fast would go to show that the Chinese
themselves have but small faith in the utility
of the institution. The heading given to the
return, "expenditure incurred on behalf of
destitutes," might lead to the belief that the
money had been expended in the relief and
sustaining of the numerous beggars con-
stantly to be found in the streets of Hong-
kong, but such is not the case. As a matter
of fact we believe neither the Po Leung Kuk
nor the Tung-wa will have anything to do
with these unhappy creatures, who are now
unfortunately extremely numerous in the
colony. A visitor would, we believe, meet
with less annoyance from beggars in the
streets of Canton than in those of
Hongkong. It is seldom that the police
ever interfere with mendicants now, and as
Hongkong offers favourable opportunities for
the exercise of their profession, they
naturally swarm here in great numbers.
No measures of severity can, with any regard
for humanity, be adopted against persons
who are the subjects of wretchedness, and
misery, but one can conceive of no objection
to their being sent back to their own country.
If no restriction be placed on the influx of
beggars into the colony the Government will
in course of time have a large pauper
class to make provision for. Such a result
is eminently undesirable and altogether un-
necessary. The distress indigenous to the
colony is almost infinitesimal and need give
no cause for alarm as the future provided
the influx of beggars from the mainland be
prevented. This can only be done by de-
porting the mendicants to their native places di-
rectly they are found publicly soliciting alms.

Provision for this is already made by the
law, and there exists no reason why the law
should not be enforced. Neither the Tung-
wa Hospital nor the Po Leung Kuk can
fairly be asked to charge themselves with the
permanent care of mendicants, but the Com-
mittee of either institution would no doubt
be ready to assist the Government, if necessary,
in discovering the native places of the
unfortunate people and seeing to their re-
conveyance due care and attention while being
conveyed thither.

The French frigate *La Galissonniere* left
Fouclos on Sunday afternoon for southern waters
to protect the French merchant shipping.

The Occidental and Oriental steamship *Arlé*,
with American masts, etc., left San Francisco for
Yokohama and this port on the 19th August.

The British steamer *Hawke* went over to the
Kowloon dock on Sunday. The British steamer
Mount Lebanon passed to the Compton dock
yesterday.

The M. M. steamer *Menzel*, which arrived
from Yokohama late on Sunday night, re-
ports having encountered a typhoon off the
coast of Japan on the 26th Aug.

The *M. M. Nippon* states that cholera is reported
to have broken out at Wonsan, Korea. Strict
preventive measures are being taken, but great
caution prevails.

The Argus (Moses, Adams, Bell and Co.)
inform us that the *Shire Lane* steamer *Mer-
neith*, from London, left Singapore for this
port on the 31st ultimo.

According to the Japanese papers one or two
isolated cases of cholera have occurred in Tokio,
but nothing appears to justify the fear that they
are of the virulent Asiatic type.

The General Managers (Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-Chin-
a. S. C. steamer *Tatting*, from Calcutta, left
Singapore on Saturday, the 30th ult., for this
port.

The Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
inform us that the Eastern and Australian S. S.
Co.'s steamer *Atris* left Singapore on 31st Au-
gust, and is expected here on or about Friday,
the 5th instant.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messa-
ges des Maritimes Company that the masts on the
steamer *Diomedes*, delayed in Egypt, were trans-
shipped on board the steamer *Brindisi*, which
left Colombo on the 27th August.

For the last few days the three steamers on
their trip down from Canton have been
driven with terror-stricken natives who have
been flying to Hongkong in consequence of their
fears that the French are about to make their
attack.

The Mexican Pacific Navigation Company
will shortly commence running a monthly line
of steamers between Mexican ports and Hong-
kong and Honolulu and Yokohama. The General
Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
advertise the first steamer, the *Mount Lebanon*,
to leave here in October, next, via ports of call
for Mazatlan in Mexico.

The ignorance of the English and American
Press on matters connected with the Far
East is not more astonishing than the number
of times their errors are repeated. That
a high class journal like *Harper's Weekly*
should fail to do the error of asserting that
Macao is still the seat of the old and wil-
cocks traffic is as surprising as it is regret-
table. When journals of this stamp are
guilty of such deplorable misstatements, it
is not wonderful that the humanitarian party
in England and the States should still man-
age to excite interest in imaginary wrongs
said to be inflicted on helpless, innocent
natives of Oriental countries. The *Japan
Mail*, when reproducing this remarkable
statement from an American contemporary,
remarks, with quiet astute, that *Harper's* had
neglected "to follow with strict accuracy the
events of the past ten or twelve years in this
part of the world." It is a pity the *Mail*
did not content itself with this "correction,"
instead of in a separate paragraph, launching
into a highly sensational tirade against
Macao, on its own account. It is unhappily
only two true that the major portion of the
revenue of the Portuguese colony is derived
from the gambling farms, but it is certainly
unfair to assert that the Chinese are the
victims of this vice because it is legalised by
the Macao Government. The Chinese will

gamble, and if there are no licensed houses
they will frequent sly gambling houses.
This is the case in Hongkong, and we are
not at all sure that the result is not worse in
one sense. Crime is certainly more prevalent
in Hongkong than Macao, and a large por-
tion of the time and energies of the Police
here are consumed in the detection and sup-
pression of gambling. Several lives have
also been lost in the raids on gambling dens
in Hongkong, by the gamblers making
hazardous attempts to escape over the
roofs. We are not now defending the
practice of licensing gambling; we only
protest against the assertion that its
recognition necessarily means an extension
of its evils. The fact, as far as the
Chinese people are concerned, seems to indi-
cate the reverse. Then again, while we must
confess that the glory and the prosperity of the
so-called "Holy City" have departed, the
following passage is a cruel exaggeration:—

"To the casual traveller, Macao is a gaudy,
crime-stained, reulsive caricature of a low
sort of Monte-Carlo, with none of the grace
and charms which lend fascination to those
delightful resorts where the speculative Euro-
pean is lured to swift destruction, but in-
fested with a squalid and degradation which
ought to, yet somehow never does, stand as
a warning to those who persistently flock
thither to sacrifice reputation, fortune, credit,
and perhaps life itself." The picture thus
conjured up is very different from the reality.
One would imagine by the *Mail's* description
that crowds of gamblers flock to Macao
and there, lost their credit, stability and honour
on the fast-trottable, and, having lost, despair-
ingly throw away their lives. The fact is on
the other hand, that we have never heard of
a European and seldom of a Chinaman who
has been ruined by gambling at Macao; still
less have we heard of any of those
tragedies so common at Continental gam-
bling resorts. As a rule, gambling
in Macao is for small stakes, and, so
far as Europeans are concerned, is only
indulged in as a pastime, though what
they extract therefrom it is difficult to
see. Then Macao, though bearing the
impress of decay, is not squalid, and its
peaceful, clean, and well kept streets have
nothing gaudy, repellent, or crime-stained
about them. On the contrary the quiet and
calm of Macao is a most desirable change
to the jaded worker from Hongkong, who
can for a brief interval there lay aside
the worries of business and not feel the
roar and noise of the traffic in the crowded
thoroughfares of Victoria. Nor must it be
supposed that Macao has no legitimate
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 1st September.
OPUM.

Quotations are
Malva (New) \$520 per pigul, allow. of 2 catties
Malva (Old) 560
Patas (New) \$575 to \$580 per cattie
Patas (Old) 575
Bennas (New) 562 to 565

EXCHANGE.

On PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3188
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3188
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3194
Creditors, at 4 months' sight 3194
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3194
On PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.64
Creditors, at 4 months' sight 4.74
On BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 3273
On CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 3273
On SHANGHAI.—Bank, 3 days' sight 724
Bank, sight 724
Private, 30 days' sight 733
SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—118
per cent premium, ex div.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
3550 per share
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
855 per share.

North China Insurance—Th. 1400 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Th. 137 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share, ex div.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Th. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$334 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$354 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—
50 per cent premium, ex div.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—\$34 per share, premium, ex div.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—
25 per cent discount.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—
25 per cent discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$34 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$145 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—14 per cent premium.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debutarous)—
shares \$34 per share.

Lungshun Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, ex div.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$140 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$100 per share.

Perak Mining and Smelting Company—
\$80 per share.

Sabah Mining Company—\$200 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Th. 35 per share.

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—
\$60 per share.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From MSS. of F. G. & G. B. B. B.)

September 1st.

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EXTRACTS.

ANGEL VON WINKELBIEED.

At the battle of Sennach, July 9th, 1839, the Austrian knight dismounted, and, loveling their long and valiant service, when the latter had succumbed to several inflictions, a peasant of Unterwalden, Arnold von Winkelsried, by name, called upon his countrymen to avenge his wife and her cause as possible, but, unaided, turned into his own body. Through the breach thus made the Swiss rushed into the very middle of the Austrian ranks, and secured a complete victory.

Prud. Austria's speakers are thick in the yule.

Her knights are all sheathed in glistering mail.

Their crests are of gold, their maces are bold,

The robes they sure to the gauds will blot.

The spurs are few, but feathers fill the toe.

They fight for their homes and loved liberty—

Their heads they all bear, their murrur a prayer.

Then, in their ranks roll, like the waves of the sea!

But then a farce, a fop, a sur-bon robe,

Pacifico's amoured founan stands, grinning the stock.

His hands are long, in numbers he's strong,

Now-fie-the-Suds-peasant, a half-hunkered stock!

Nay, twit but a faint, they which round aqua,

While shafts from their cross-bows, sharp hissing snap.

And Uzi's wild horn, their fubs seem to mourn—

At the unbroke, steel hedge they charge all in vain.

Then had a voice thrill above the fierce strife;

For a warrior must give up his life;

Let hony corse pass, so ours be the b.

My country shall care for my babes and my wife.

Four American sports he suddenly grasps;

They plunge through his breast—Now forward,

He grasps.

One short moment more, one thundering roar,

Each dweller his fee in the death struggle roars.

The battle is o'er, the contest is done.

The like death crimson death fast setting sun;

For Austrian blood has reddened the food;

"Was Freedom that fought, and Freedom lies won."

W.C. L.

ETIQUETTE IN MEXICO.

Native Mexican gentleman—"I deeply regret to be obliged to inform you, my dear friend, that your actions last night in the presence of that charming señorita were very rude." American visitor—"You shock me. What did I do? I assure you that I tried my best to make a favourable impression on that lovely girl. In fact, I am in love with her, and would not offend her for the world." Mexican—"I fear you have dashed your hopes then. She now considers you an ignorant boor, too boisterously dressed to be trusted with any woman's happiness." American—"Oh! it cannot be. What have I done?" Mexican—"You lighted a cigar in her presence—American—"But she assured me that she did not object to it." Mexican—"And you smoked it to the end without—" American—"Without what? Tell me quickly." Mexican—"Without offering her one."

A CURIOUS RELIC.

There is a curious relic of Gustavus Adolphus in the possession of a private family at Augsburg. It is an embroidered collar, said to have been worn by the King at a ball, and is now kept in a glass case, together with the following note—"This collar has been worn by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and was given as a keepsake to my beloved wife, Jakobina Leibner, who, at the time of the King's sojourn in this town, was the most beautiful among the maidens. His Majesty designed to dance several times with her, but on his becoming too familiar, she 'collared' him, as a reward for this act of favour received the collar he wore that night." The *Dabbed*, which publishes this story, abstains from making any comments except the innocent remark—"The Queen was at that time at Stockholm."

WREN'S WAGES.

England treated Wren much as the treated Milton; and the price paid for St. Paul's is only worthy to be named with that given for "Paradise Lost." The pamphleteers reviled him from their garrets; the great Sir Visots of the period, who had dabbled in building, and thought themselves better architects than Wren, by at least thirty thousand a year, maligned him when living, and perhaps slandered him when dead. The salary he received would by itself hardly have kept him alive, to do his work, and half it was stopped for years by Act of Parliament, "thereto encourage him," so the clause runs, "to finish the same with the utmost diligence and expedition." It is the sort of encouragement which in this country artists of all kinds have frequently met with; but Wren's achievements had been so great that it was ultimately felt he deserved something more. He was therefore turned out of the Crown surveyorship after more than fifty years service, without pension or thanks; and his appointment given to one Benson, who is deservedly immortalized in the "Dunciad."—Contemporary Review for July.

WREN AND CHURCH PEWS.

Just as a painter's work is a picture, and not the mere outline for a picture; just as a sculptor's work is a statue, and not the mere sketch on paper for a statue; so, but even more thoroughly and emphatically, an architect's work is a building, and not the mere plan or view of a building. His productions, then, it is always in the power of others to influence to an extent beyond that to which the productions of most other artists can be influenced; and this fact will have its weight in any criticism of architecture that means to be fair and just. It is easy to illustrate this from Wren's own practice. Nothing in his parish churches, perhaps impresses common observers more unpleasantly than the peew. The worshippers are boxed up in rooms within a room, the height and heaviness and discomfort of the pews are proverbial; and for all apparent justice, that she was pronounced incurable, and banished with all her relatives to Siberia. Soon afterwards another actually died of foul play, on the very day fixed for her wedding. When Peter's father, the Tsar Alexei, was contracting his first marriage in 1647, and the "eldest" maiden was being arrayed in the Royal robes, the ladies in-waiting were bribed to twist her hair so tightly that she swooned in her presence, and the complaisant physicians were induced to declare her hopelessly epileptic. Like the result of the royal choice was announced to the nation. But there was still room for the proverbial split between the cup and the lip. Disappointed families were apt to seek revenge for the failure of their candidate by endeavouring to get at' and disable the successful beauty. In 1617, one of these bridewebs was dragged by the ruling clique of episcoprics on purpose to fatten themselves, and he lived all day long drinking Russian brandy, which will fatten extremely; then they sleep, and afterwards drink again. His swine designed to make bacon. Besides, he adds, to give a fashionable shape to their eyes, they strain them so hard by their head-tires, as to make it difficult to close them; and they stain their very eyeballs black, as well as their teeth. What our travellers report of the method employed to select wives for the Tsars affords further illustration of the backwardness of Muscovite civilization in that century. Instead of seeking suitable alliances with foreign Courts, or among the nobile families at home, the custom was, when a Tsar was to marry, to issue a proclamation, inviting all marriageable girls of good position and tolerable pretensions to beauty, to present themselves at Moscow on a given day for the inspection of the hundreds of fair candidates for the great matrimonial prize, and their choice was announced to the nation. But there was still room for the proverbial split between the cup and the lip. Disappointed families were apt to seek revenge for the failure of their candidate by endeavouring to get at' and disable the successful beauty. In 1617, one of these bridewebs was dragged by the ruling clique of episcoprics on purpose to fatten themselves, and he lived all day long drinking Russian brandy, which will fatten extremely; then they sleep, and afterwards drink again. His swine designed to make bacon. Besides, he adds, to give a fashionable shape to their eyes, they strain them so hard by their head-tires, as to make it difficult to close them; and they stain their very eyeballs black, as well as their teeth. What our

WILLING TO OBLIGE HIM.

A good-natured minor made his first trip to San Francisco, with a lot of gold dust to sell. So long as he had business on hand he attended to nothing else; but his dust once sold, the rest of liberty. He took a bath, got shaved, bought suit of "store clothes," and a "billed shirt," registered at a first-class hotel, dressed, and then started out for a good time. As he left the hotel door he met, standing there, a stranger with a pleasant-looking face, who nodded cheerfully to him. "Why, how do you do?" said the stranger, grasping his hand with a hard squeeze; "I'm desirous glad to see you. Been looking for you some time, stranger. Let's take a drink." The stranger politely expressed his thanks, but declined. A puzzled look stole over the wiser's face, then out of wrath, and finally one of unmistakable sorrow. Under the latter mood he burst forth: "For heaven's sake, stranger, don't do me that way. I've just started out for a flyer, and I don't want to kill man in the first hour." The stranger reflected a moment, and responded quietly: "Well, I am a minister of the Gospel, and I do not drink; but if you feel that way about it, I guess I will take a glass of soda water." It was fixed up on that basis.—Springfield (Ohio) Globe.

A NEW "RENDERING" TO CESAR.

Old Mr. Linton, the master of Brechin Grammar School, who was not less distinguished for his wit and humour than for his attainments as a philologist. Dining one day at a friend's house, a parrot was set before him, of the most wholsome and inviting flavour. Sticking his fork into its beak, he inquired— "What's this?" "It was Caesar that took it," replied the parrot. "An' is this Caesar?" he asked, pointing to the dog lying on the hearth. "Ayo, that's just him," was the unsuspecting reply. "Then," said the master, throwing the bird to the dog, "I shall render unto Caesar the things that are his."

STRONGEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

America claims to have produced the strongest woman in the world, in the person of Miss Hurst, of Georgia. She recently gave an exhibition of her powers at Whistling-Wood, Congression Race, a very powerful man, tried to hold a chair in his arms while Miss Hurst rested her hands lightly upon it. The chair was forced down, in spite of the violent struggles of the Congresswoman. Then three persons tried to hold the chair up, but in vain. She raised herself in a chair in which a stout man was seated by simply placing her hands on the back of it. She claims no supernatural power, but that she is able to exert a will-sufficient muscular strength to overcome the resistance of the strongest man.

SCOTCH BUILDING IN LONDON.

The system of bringing the materials used in the erection of a building into the required position by means of steam power, instead of manual labour, which has recently come into general use under the name of "Scotch building," seems destined to create quite a revolution in the building trade. Engineers of a derrick of ingenious construction, the blocks, girders, and stone-work forming the skeleton of the future structure are not only brought to the required elevation, but actually placed in their allotted positions, and only the attention of the skilled workman to secure their final adjustment. The constant ascending of ladders of men carrying each his load of bricks, and the constant risk of accident so easily caused by a single false step, or carelessly-packed load, is by far the most dangerous.

For a scotcher a man must give up his life; let him any corpse pass, so ours be the b.

My country shall care for my babes and my wife.

Four American sports he suddenly grasps;

They plunge through his breast—Now forward,

He grasps.

One short moment more, one thundering roar,

Each dweller his fee in the death struggle roars.

The battle is o'er, the contest is done.

The like death crimson death fast setting sun;

For Austrian blood has reddened the food;

"Was Freedom that fought, and Freedom lies won."

W.C. L.

ON SALE.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

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COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 90 yards, per piece \$3.95 to \$4.10

American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece \$3.01 to \$3.70

Cotton Yarn, No. 18 to 24, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 42, per 400 lbs. \$1.50 to \$1.80

Cotton Yarn, No. 50 to 70, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 70 to 90, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 90 to 110, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 110 to 130, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 130 to 150, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 150 to 170, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 170 to 190, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 190 to 210, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 210 to 230, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 230 to 250, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 250 to 270, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 270 to 290, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 290 to 310, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 310 to 330, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 330 to 350, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 350 to 370, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 370 to 390, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 390 to 410, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 410 to 430, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 430 to 450, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 450 to 470, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 470 to 490, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 490 to 510, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 510 to 530, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 530 to 550, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

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Cotton Yarn, No. 570 to 590, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 590 to 610, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 610 to 630, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 630 to 650, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 650 to 670, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 670 to 690, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 690 to 710, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 710 to 730, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 730 to 750, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 750 to 770, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 770 to 790, per 400 lbs. \$1.70 to \$2.00

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